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## Work and Workers.

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PROFESSOR FRANTS BUHL, of Leipzig, has accepted a call to the University of Copenhagen.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Waco, Tex., plans to hold a Bible school from June 13 to July 9; in which Professor John S. Tanner will give two courses in the "Interpretation of the New Testament": the first being an "Outline of the Life and Work of Paul," and the other the "Interpretation of the Epistle to the Galatians."

IN the *Evangelist* of May 5, Professor Herrick Johnson, of the McCormick Theological Seminary, closes a long review of the volume of Professor McGiffert with these words: "My sole contention is that, however much the writer of *The Apostolic Age* may have exposed himself to severe and merited criticism, he is not open to the charge of having tossed to the winds the fundamental doctrines of the gospel of the Son of God."

AT the Northfield conference during the coming summer, Professor E. I. Bosworth, of Oberlin College, will have charge of the devotional Bible study, and Mr. S. M. Sayford will conduct the normal training class. Bible classes will be held regularly every day, both during the World's Student Conference and the Young Women's Christian Association Conference. The Bible work under the auspices of the latter body will be in charge of Professor Bosworth and Miss Wild, editor of *The Evangel*.

PROFESSOR MAX KELLNER, D.D., of the Cambridge Theological School, in *The Church* for April, calls attention to the value of the recently discovered Saidic version of the book of Job for the restoration of the original text of "this fine old dramatic poem." Because of its theological difficulties Job has suffered more than most books of the Old Testament by the hand of ignorant editors and scribes, and this Coptic translation of Hesychius' revision of the Septuagint carries us back another step toward the recovery of the original Septuagint. Some of the passages in the Hebrew text which are incomprehensible, or which have, on different grounds, been thought to be

spurious, are shown by this version not to have been contained in the early Septuagint, while many obscure readings are replaced by others that are intelligible and obviously the more ancient.

THE most industrious defender of the old and traditional views concerning Moses and the prophets that Germany has produced in recent years is Pastor Eduard Rupprecht, a pupil of the famous von Hofmann, of the University of Erlangen. Rupprecht makes no concessions whatever to the critical school, and in this respect differs materially from such men as Klostermann and Hommel, who antagonize the Wellhausen school sharply, but do so by trying to supplant criticism by criticism. Rupprecht in his researches shows himself to be a man after the fashion of Dr. Zahn, of Stuttgart, who for years was practically the sole literary protagonist of the traditional views in the land of Luther. Rupprecht has written a solid work in three volumes, entitled *Des Rätsels Lösung*, in which, step by step, he seeks to undermine and overthrow Wellhausenism. The work has positive literary merits, and makes out as good a case as is possible in favor of the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. The line of argument is largely that pursued by Professor Green in this country. Rupprecht is indefatigable, although he is no longer a young man. The recently published German translation of Driver's *Introduction* has called him to arms again. In reply he has published *Die Kritik nach ihrem Recht und Unrecht*, in which the principles of the modern critical school are discussed. It is remarkable that the defenders of the old views in Germany to a man are from the pulpit and pew of the country. In university circles modern methods, in a more or less pronounced form, hold absolute dominion.